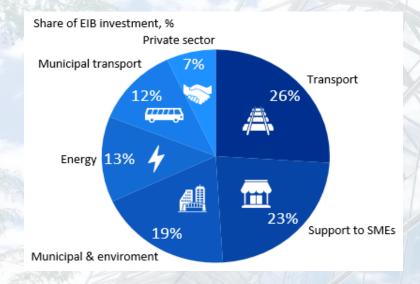


Total investment size



Areas of EIB activity



EIB investments in Ukraine

- The EIB has worked with Ukraine since 2007.
- Most of the EIB's activities in Ukraine have been carried out under the EU mandates which provided guarantee coverage as well as financial resources facilitating provision of technical assistance and investment grants.
- Together with EBRD and the World Bank, EIB is one of the top-3 largest investors in Ukraine with signed projects of more than EUR 7bn.

EIB projects in Ukraine

More than 50 projects focused on financing social and economic infrastructure, transport and connectivity, energy efficiency, SMEs development, climate action and innovation



- Boryspil Airport Development
- Air Navigation Upgrade
- 750kV Zaporizhzhia -Kakhovska Line
- Dnipropetrovsk Metro Completion
- Kyiv City Urban Electric Transport
- Ukraine Municipal Infrastructure Programme
- Hydro Power Plants Rehabilitation
- Agri-infrastructure and biomass power generation

- loans to corporates
- "DCFTA" and "Innovfin" guarantee facilities

EIB ongoing social infrastructure projects

Ukraine Early Recovery Programme

€200 million loan

- Major repairs to hospitals, schools, kindergartens, residential, administrative & public buildings
- 100 objects reconstructed and 138 under construction in order to ensure good living conditions for internally displaced people and their host communities
- Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Odesa, Kyiv, Poltava, and Kherson Oblasts

Ukraine Recovery Programme

€340 million loan

- Constructing or reconstructing schools, kindergartens, hospitals, social housing, and other key social infrastructure
- 10 oblasts and Kyiv region
- More than 1000 applications from the municipalities









Ukraine Public Buildings Energy Efficiency

€300 million loan



In addition to thermal modernisation, **repairing buildings damaged by the war** and making their adaptation to suit the needs of internally displaced persons



1st call for proposals to Ukrainian cities is coming soon

EIB RESPONSE TO THE WAR IN UKRAINE

€1.72 billion



to meet most urgent financial needs of Ukraine fully disbursed within a month from the start of the war.



to the Ukrainian road agency (Ukravtodor) and the Ukrainian railway (Ukrzaliznytsia) companies for the urgent repair of the road and rail transport infrastructure sector.



to the Ministry for Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development to cover heating needs, restore municipal facilities to working order, and perform the thermal modernisation of residential and public buildings.

€50 million

to Ukraine's transmission system operator Ukrenergo to strengthen its financial resilience and help it to maintain energy supplies for industry and households.





What EIB can offer Ukraine

• EIB's key strength in Ukraine is its strong focus on financing EU priority investment projects in public sector (which accounts for 80% of EIB portfolio in the country).



 As the EU bank, EIB has a specific role in supporting Ukraine not only in recovery through and after the war but also throughout the whole **EU integration process** until membership and beyond

EIB's proposal for short term support

Energy - repairs and purchases of damaged equipment

Transport
infrastructure – repairs
and rebuilding of most
urgent elements of the
transport
infrastructure,
including Solidarity
Lanes

Recovery investments:
Supporting small
municipal infrastructure
projects (including IDPrelated) in most
affected regions of
Ukraine.

Water program

Investments in large cities necessary to maintain the provision of basic services

The creation of an integrated <u>digital</u> civil emergency system; rebuilding of the digital infrastructure; digitalization of public administration to provide the digital backbone for reconstruction.

Support for SMEs and MidCaps

Key requirements for the effective IFI support

- ✓ Prioritization given the extent of needs and budgetary constraints; short term vs long term investments
- ✓ Fiscal space and how to allocate it; grants vs loans
- ✓ Coordination and planning; centralization vs delegation; funding sources vs investment needs
- ✓ Implementation capacity; procurement; availability of technical assistance
- ✓ Transparency / integrity
- ✓ Broader context of the future EU accession

